Hawaiian Gazette

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VOL. V---NO. 20.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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ite Cathelic Church, San Francisco, Cal. [13-5mc In Merchandise, Fire-print Store, corner of Queen and Kaahumann Streets. Betail Establishments, on Kunarn Street, and on the corner of Fort and Hotel Streets. DOUGLAS PANEE,

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Beg leave to inform Masters of Vossels and the pub-lic generally, that all Vessels and Cargoss, insured by either of the above Companies, against perils of the seas and other risks, at or near the Sandwich Islands will have to be verified by them, 1-3m H. HACKFELD & CO. Beg leave to inform the public that they are pre-pared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, such as Stills, Strike Pans, Sorghum Pans, Worms, Pumps, etc. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tin Ware, which we offer for sale at the Lowest Market Prices. All kinds of Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will meet with prompt attention. 1-3m

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THE ALABAMA TREATY. ech of Charles Sumner against Its

The following is the speech of Charles Summer, of Massachusetts, in the executive session of the Senate, April 13, 1839, on the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of claims, the injunction of secreey having been removed by order of the Senate:

Mr. President: A report recommending that the Senate do not wivise and consent to a treaty with a foreign Power, duly signed by the plenipotentiary of the nation, is of rare occurrence. Treaties are offen reported with amendments, and sometimes without recommendation; but I do not recall an instance, since I came into the Senate, where such a treaty has been reported with the recommendation which is now under consideration. The character of the treaty seemed to tion. The character of the treaty seemed to justify the exceptional report. The Committee did not hesitate in the conclusion that the treaty ought to be rejected, and they have said so. I do not disguise the importance of this act; but I believe that in the ance of this act; but I believe that in the interest of peace, which everyone should have at heart, the treaty emergence bound at treaty which, instead of removing an existing grievance, leaves it for heart-burning and rancor, can not be considered a settlement of pending questions between two nations. It may seem to estite them, but does not. It is nothing but a snare. And such is the character of the treaty now before us. The massive grievance under which our country suffered for years is left untouched; the painful sense of wrong planted in the national heart is allowed to remain. For all this there is not one word of recyret, or even of recognition; nor is there any semblance this there is not one word of regret, or even of recognition; nor is there any semblance of compensation. It can not be for the interest of either party that such a treaty should be ratified. It can not promote the interest of the Uniten States, for we naturally seek justice as the foundation of a good understanding with Great Britain; nor can it promote the interest of Great Britain, which must also seek a real settlement of all pending questions. Surely, I do not err when I state that a wise statesmanship, whether on our side or on the other side, must apply itself to find the real root of evil, and then, with courage, tempered by candor and moditself to find the real root of evil, and then, with courage, tempered by candor and moderation, see that it is extirpated. This is for the interest of both parties, and anything short of it is a failure. It is sufficient to say that the present treaty does no such thing, and that whatever may have been the disposition of the negotiators, the real root of evil remains untouched in all its original strength. I make these remarks merely to characterize the treaty, and prepare the way for its consideration.

THE PENDING TREATY. If we look at the negotiation, which immediately preceded the treaty, we find little to commend. You have it on your table. I think I am not mistaken when I say that it shows a haste which finds few precedents in diplomacy, but which is explained by the anxiety to reach a conclusion before the advent of a new Administration. Seward and Reverdy Johnson both unite in this unprecedented activity, using the Atlantice able freely. I should not object to haste, or to the feeest I should not object to haste, or to the freesi use of the cable, if the result were such as could be approved; but, considering the character of the transaction, and how completely the treaty conceals the main cause of offense, it seems as if the honorable negooffense, it seems as if the honorable nego-tiators were engaged in huddling something out of sight. The treaty has for its model the claims convention of 1853. To take such a convention as a model was a strange mis-take. This convention was for the settle-ment of outstanding chains of American citizens on Great Britain, and of British sub-jects on the United States, which had arisen since the treaty of Ghest, in 1815. It con-cerned individuals only, and not the nation. It was not in any respect political; nor was it to remove any scase of national wrong. To take such a convention as the model for a It to remove any sense of national wrong. To take such a convention as the model for a treaty which was to determine a national grievance of transcendent importance in the relations of the two countries, marked on the threshold an insensibility to the true nature of the difference to be settled. At once, it belittled the work to be done. An inspection of the treaty shows how, from beginning to end, it is merely for the settle-ment of individual claims on both sides, put-ting both batches on an equality—so that the ting both batches on an equality—so that the sufferers by the misconduct of England may be counterbalanced by British blockade runners. It opens with a preamble, which, instead of announcing the unprecedented question between the two countries, simply refers to individual claims which have arisen since 1853, which was the last time of settlement—some of which are still pending and remain unsettled. Who would believe that, under these words of commonwhere was remain dusctiled. Who would believe that, under these words of commonplace, was concealed that unsettled difference which has already so deeply stirred the American people, and is deslined, until finally adjusted, to occupy the attention of the civilized world?

Nothing here gives notice of the real ques-tion. I quote the preamble, as it is the key-Nothing here gives notice of the real question. I quote the preamble, as it is the keynote to the treaty:

"Whereas, Chaims have at various times since the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London on the 8th of February, 1853, been made upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the part of citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States, and upon the Government of the Britannic Majesty, and whereas some of such claims are still pending and remain unsettled, Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a Convention."

The provisions of the treaty are for the trial of these cases. A Commission is constituted which is empowered to choose an

The provisions of the treaty are for the trial of these cases. A Commission is con-MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of San Prancisco.

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CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

trial of these cases. A Commission is constituted, which is empowered to choose an attituted, which is empowered to choose an attituted, which is empowered to choose an attituted, which is empowered to choose an appointed to choose an appointed by control of the claims, it is strangely inconsistent with the openion. The moral sense is disturbed by such a process at any stage of the trial; nor is it satisfied by the subsequent provision for the selection of a sovereign or head of a friendly State as arbitrator. The treaty not merely makes no provision for the determined. URANCE COMPANY.
UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF above Company, have been authorized to so or Cargo, Freight and Treasment Hoodinia to all ports of the world, and H. HACKFELD & CO.

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All this I quote directly from the treaty. It is Article 5. The national cause is handled as nothing more than a bundle of individual calams, and the result of the proceedings and the result of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled and harred, and thenceforth handmissible."

All this I quote directly from the treaty. It is Article 5. The national cause is handled as nothing more than a bundle of individual calams, and the result of the proceedings and thenceforth handmissible."

All this I quote directly from the treaty. It is Article 5. The national cause is handled as nothing more than a bundle of individual calams, on that hereafter all claims.

Corner of King and Fort Streets. [1y4

PUNALUU RICE.

O. 1 and COOLIE RICE always on hand and for sale by

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Conducted the proceedings and the result of the proceedings and the result of the proceedings and the proceedings and the result of the proceeding

red," must remain to plague the two countries. Whatever the treaty may say in terms, there is no settlement in fact, and until this is made there will be a constant memore of discord. Nor can it be forgotten that there discord. Nor can it be forgotten that there is no recognition of the rule of international duty applicable to such cases. This, too, is left unsettled. While doing so little for us, the treaty makes ample provision for all known claims on the British side. As these are exclusively "individual," they are completely covered by the text, which has no limitation or exercises. A backly it is not the side of the contractions of the contractions are considered. are exclusively "individual," they are completely covered by the text, which has no limitations or exceptions. Already it is announced in England that even those of "Confederate bondholders" are included. I have before me an English journal which describes the latter chaims as founded on "immense quantities of cotton, worth at the time of their seizure nearly two shillings a pound, which were then in the legal possession of those bondholders," and the same authority adds, "these claims will be brought, indifferently with the others, before this designed joint Commission whenever it shall sit." From another quarter I learn that these bondholders are "very sanguine of success, under the treaty as it is worded, and certain it is that the loan went up from 0 to 10, as soon as it was ascertained that the treaty was signed." I doubt if the American people are ready just now to provide for any such claims. That they have risen in the market is an argument against the treaty.

THE CASE AGAINST ENGLAND. Passing from the treaty, I come now to consider briefly, but with proper precision Passing from the treaty, I come now to consider briefly, but with proper precision, the true ground of complaint; and here, again, we shall see the constant inadequacy of the remedy now applied. It is with reluctance that I enter upon this statement, and I do it only in the discharge of a duty which can not be postponed. Close upon the outbreak of our troubles, just one month after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when the rebellion was still undereloped, when the National Government was beginning those gigantic efforts which ended so triumpliantly, the country was startled by triumpliantly, the country was startled by the news that the British Government had intervened by a proclamation, which accorded beliigerent rights to the rebels. At the carly date when this was done the rebels were, as they remained to the close, without ships on the ocean, without prize courts or other tribunals for the administration of justice on the ocean, without any of those conditions which are the essential pre-requisites to such a concession; and yet the concession was general, being applicable to the ocean and the land, so that, by British fat they became come heliferents.

concession was general, being applicable to the occan and the land, so that, by British flat, they became ocean belligerents as well as land belligerents. In the swiftness of this bestowal, there was very little consideration for a friendly Power, nor does it appear that there was any inquiry into those conditions precedent on which it must depend. Ocean belligerency being a "fact," and not a "principle," can be recognized only on evidence showing its actual existence, according to the rule first stated by Canning, and afterwards recognized by Earl Russell. But no such evidence was adduced; for it did not exist, and never had existed. Too much stress can not be laid upon the rule that belligerency is a "fact," and not a "principle." It is, perhaps, the most important contribution to this discussion, and its original statement, on the oceasion of the Greek Revolution, does honor to its author, unquestionably the brightest genins ever directed to this subject. According to this rule, belligerency must be proved to exist, and it must be shown. It can not be imagined, or divined, or invented; it must exist as a "fact" within the knowledge of the world, or at least as a "fact" susceptible of proof. Nor can it be inferred on the ocean merely from its existence on the land. From the beginning, when God called the dry land earth, and the gathering of the waters called He seas, the two have been separate, and the power over one has not necessarily implied power over the other. There is a dominion of the land and a dominion of the ocean. But whatever power the rebels possessed on the land, they were always without power on the land, they were never belligerents on the leand, they were never belligerents on the locean: ligerents on the ocean: The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make Their clay creator the vain title take Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war;

these they never possessed. Such was the "fact" that must govern the present question. The rule, so simple, plain and intelligible, as stated by Canning, is a decisive touchstone of the British concession, which, when brought to it, is found to be without support. Infriendly in the residuance. when brought to it, is found to be without support. Unfriendly in the precipitancy with which it was launched, this concession was more unfriendly in substance. It was the first stage in the depredations on our commerce. Had it not been made, no rebel ship could have been built in England. Every step in her building would have been plracy. Nor could any munitions of war have been furnished. The direct consequence of this concession was to place the rehels on an equality with ourselves in all British markets, whether of ships or munitions of war. As these were open to the National Government, so they were open to the rebels. The asserted neutrality between the two began by this tremendous concession when rebels, at one stroke, were transformed, not only into belligrerents, but into customers. In attributing to that bad proclamation this permitted the expense of the content of the proclamation this permitted the expense of the content of the proclamation this permitted the expense of the content of the proclamation this permitted the proclamation this permitted the proclamation this permitted the proclamation this permitted the proclamation the permitted the proclamation this permitted the proclamation the permitted the proclamation the permitted the proclamation the permitted the proclamation that th into beingerents, but into customers. In at-tributing to that bad proclamation this pe-culiar influence, I follow the authority of the law lords of England, who, according to authentic report, announced that without it the fitting out of a ship in England to cruise against the United States would be an act of against the United States would be an act of piracy. This conclusion was clearly stated by Lord Chelmsford, ex-Chancellor, speaking for himself and others, when he said: "If the Southern Confederacy had not been recognized as a belligrent power, he agreed with his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham,) that, under these circumstances, it any Eoglishman were to fit out a privateer for the purpose of assisting the Southern States against the Morthern States, he would be guilty of piracy." This conclusion is only according to analogies of law. It is criminal for British subjects to furnish bombs or hand-grenades to be employed in the asonly according to analogies of law. It is criminal for British subjects to farnish bombs or hand-grenades to be employed in the assessination of a foreign sovereign at peace with England, as when Bernard supplied from England the missiles used by Orsini against the life of the French Emperor, all of which is illustrated by Lord Chief Justice Campbell, in his charge to the jury on the trial of Bernard, and also by contemporaneous opinions by Lord Lyudhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Truro, and at an earlier day by Lord Ellenboro, in a case of libel on the First Consul. That excellent authority, Sir George Cornwall Lowis, gives a summary drawn from all these opinions when he says: "The obligation incumbent upon a State of preventing her soil from being used as an arresual, in which the means of attack against a foreign Government may be collected and prepared for use, is wholly independent of the form and character of the Government."

(On Extradition, page 75.) As every Government is constrained by this rule, or every convention of the contraction o of the crew now before me, there is a large of libel on the form consult. That excellent authority, Sir the Gorge Cornwall Lewis, gives a summary drawn from all these opinions when he says:

"The obligation incumbent upon a State of preventing her soil from being used as an arresoil, in which the means of attack against a foreign Government may be collected and prepared for use, is wholly independent of the form and character of the Government."

(On Extradition, page 75.) As every Government is entitled to its safeguards. There can be no reason why the life of our Republic should be less sacred than the life of an Emperor, or should enjoy less protection from British law. That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law. That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law. That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law. That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law. That England became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this could not have been unless the protection from British law became an "arsenal" for the rebels we know, but this furites of foreign war to commander, could have been no such concession. This is a mere technicality. Lawyers might call it an apez just's; and yet on this sharp point is vindicated. Had President Lincolu proclaim a blockade of the rebel ports. By the use of this word "blockade," the concession is vindicated. Had President Lincolu proclaim a blockade of the rebel ports. By the use of this word "blockade," the concession is vindicated. Had President Lincolu proclaim a blockade of the rebel ports. By the use of this word with the furites of rebell work. The case is

\$6.00 PER YEAR the concession of ocean belligerency to rebels without a port or prize court. Such a concession, like war itself, must be at the peril of the nation making it. The British assumption, besides being offensive from mere technicality, is inconsistent with the proclamation of the President, taken as a whole, which, while appointing a blockade, is careful to reserve the rights of sovereignty, thus putting foreign Powers on their guard against any premature concession. After declaring an existing insurrection is certain States, and the obstruction of the laws for the collection an existing insurrection in certain States, and the obstruction of the laws for the collection of the revenues, as the motive for action, the President invokes not only the law of nations, but the "laws of the United States," and, in further assertion of the national sovereignty, but the "laws of the United States," and, in further assertion of the national sovereignty, declares robel cruisers to be pirates. Clearly, the proclamation must be taken as a whole, and its different provisions so interpreted as to harmonize with each other. If they can not stand together, then it is the "blockade" which must be medified by the national sovereignty, and not the national sovereignty, and not the national sovereignty by the blockade. Such should have been the interpretation of a friendly Power, especially when it is considered that there are numerous precedents of what the German authority, Heffler, calls "pacific blockade," or blockade without concession of ocean belligerency, as in the case of France, Eogland and Rassia against Turkey, 1827; France against Mexico, 1837-39; France and Great Britain against the Argentine Republic, 1838-48; Russia against the Circassians, 1831-37, illustrated by the seizure of the Fizen, so femous in diplomatic history, (Hautefeaille des Droits et des Devoirs des Neutres). Cases like these led Heffler to lay down the rule that "blockade" does not necessarily constitute a state of war, (Droit International, Secs. 112, 121), as was assumed by the British proclamation,—even in the face of positive words by President Lincoln, asserting the national sovereignty, and appealing to the "laws of the United States." The existence of such cases was like a notice to the British Government against the concession so rashly made. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this

was like a notice to the British Government against the concession so rashly made. It was an all-sufficient warning, which this Power disregarded. So far as is now known, the whole case for England is made to stand on the use of the word "blockade" by President Lincoln. Had he used any other word, the concession of belligerency would have been without justification, even such as is now imagined. It was this word which, with magical might, opened the gates to all those bountiful supplies by which the hostile expeditions were equipped against the United States. It opened the gates of war. Most appalling it is to think that one little word, unconsciously used by a trusting President, unconsciously used by a trusting President, could be caught up by a friendly Power, and made to play such a part.

inconsciously used by a trusting Fresident, could be caught up by a friendly Power, and made to play such a part.

I may add that there is one other word often invoked for apology. It is "neutrality," which, it is said, was proclaimed between two beiligerents. Nothing could be fairer, always provided that the "neutrality" proclaimed did not begin with a concession to one party, without which this party would be powerless. Between two established nations, both independent, as between Russia and France, there may be neutrality; for the two are already equal in rights, and the proclamation would be precisely equal in its operation. But where one party is an established nation and the other is nothing but an odious combination of rebels, the proclamation is most unequal in operation; for it begins by a solemn investiture of rebels with all the rights of war, saying to them, as was once said to the yong knight, "Rise; here is a sword; use it." To call such an investiture a proclamation of neutrality is a misnomer. It was a proclamation of equality between the National Government on the one side and the rebels on the other, and no plausible word can obsure this distinctive character. Then came the building of the pirate ships, one after another. While the Alabama was still in the ship yard it became apparent that she was intended for the rebels. Our Minister at London and our Consul at Liverpool exerted themselves for her arrest and detention. They were put off from day to day. On the 24th of July, 1823, Adams "completed his evidence," accompanied by an opinion from the eminent barrister, Collier, afterward Solicitor General, declaring the duty of the British Government to stop her. Instead of acting promptly by the telegraph, five days were allowed to run out, when at last too tardily the necessary order was dispatched. Meanwhile the pirate ship escaped from Liverpool by a stratagem. Here, beyond all question, was negligence, or, according to the language of Lord Brougham on another occasion, "crass negligence," mak

Here, beyond all question, was negligence, or, according to the language of Lord Brougham on another occasion, "crass negligence," making England justly responsible for all that ensued.

The pirate ship found refuge in an obscure harbor of Wales, known as Moelfra Bay, where she lay in British waters from halfpast seven o'clock A. M., July 39th, to about three o'clock A. M., July 31st, being upwards of thirty-six hours, and during this time she was supplied with men from the British steam-tug Hercules, which followed her from Liverpool. These thirty-six hours were allowed to clapse without any attempt to stop her. Here was another stage of "crass negligence." Thus was there negligence in allowing the escape from Liverpool, and negligence in allowing the final escape from the British coast. Lord Russel, while trying to vindicate his Government and repelling the complaints of the United States, more than once admitted that the escape of the Alabansa was a "scandal and reproach," which, to my mind, is very like a confession. Language could not be stronger. Surely such an act cannot be blameless. If damages are ever awarded to a friendly Power for Language could not be stronger. Surely such an act cannot be blameless. If damages are ever awarded to a friendly Power for injuries received, it is difficult to see where they could be more strenuously claimed than in a case which the first Minister of the offending Power did not hesitate to characterize so strongly. The enlistment of the crew was not less obnoxious to censure than the building of the ship and her escape. It was a part of the transaction. The evidence is explicit. Not to occupy too much time, I refer only to the affadavit of William Passmore, who swears that he was engaged with more, who swears that he was engaged with the express understanding that the ship was "to fight for the Government of the Confederate States of America;" that he joined her at Laird's yard at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, remained there several days; that he found obout thirty old man-of-war's men on board, among whom it was "well known that she was going out as a privateer for the Confederate Government to fight under a commission from Jefferson Davis." In a list of the crew now before me, there is a large number said to be from the "royal naval reserve." I might add to this testimony. The more the case is examined, the more more, who swears that he was engaged with

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her voyage, so that afterward she was blameless. The Alabama never concluded her voyage until ahe sunk under the gans of the Karraur, because she never had a port of her own. She was no better than the Figing Dutchmon, and as long as she salled was lished for that origional sin which had impregnated every plank with an indelible dye. No British cruiser could give her shelter without renewing the compleity of Engiand. The Alabama case begins with the fatal concession by which the rubels were enabled to build ships in Fugland, and then to sail them without being liable as pirates; it next shows itself in the building of the ship, in the armament and in the escape, with so much negligence on the part of the British Government as to constitute a suffrance, if not a constitute a suffrance, if not a constitute of British Government as the escape with so much negligence on the part of the British Government is compromised; first in the concession of cecan beligeracy, on which all depended; secondly, in the negligence which allowed the evasion of the ship in order to enter upon the hostile expedition for which she was built, manned, armed, and equipped; and thirdly, in the open complicity which, after this evasion-gave her welcome hospitality and supplies in British ports. Thus her depredations and burnings, making the ocean blane, all proceeding from England, which by three distinct acts, lighted the torch. To England must be traced, also, all the wide spread consequences which ensued. I sake the case of the Alabama because it is the best known, and because the building, equipment and escape of this ship, were under circumstances most obnoxious to judgment; but if will not be forgotten that there were consort ships, built under the selector of that fatal proclamation, issued in such an eclipse of just principles, and, like the ships it unlossed, "rigged with curses dark." One after the other, ships were built; one after another they escaped on their errand, and one after the other, ships which were British ports.

Aud

and encouraged by England. The same spirit which dictated the swift concession of belligreency with all its deadly incidents, ruled the hour, entering into and passing every pirate ship.

There are two circumstances by which the whole case is aggravated. One is found in the date of the proclamation which lifted the rebels to an equality with the National Government, opening to them everything that was open to us, whether shipyards, foundries or manufactories; and giving them a flag on the ocean cocquai with the flag of the Union. This extraordinary manifesto was issued on the day befor the arrival of our Minister in England, so that when, after an ocean voyage, he reached the British Government to which he was accredited, he found this great and terrible indignity to his country alreaty prepertated, and the floodgates opened to infinite woes. The Minister had been announced; he was daily expected. The British Government knew of his coming. But in hottest haste they did this thing. The other aggravation is found in its flagrant, unnatural departure from that anti-elavery rule which, by manifold declaration, legislative, political and diplomatic, was the avowed creed of England. Often was this rule proclaimed, but, if we except the great Act of Emancipation, never more pointedly than in the famous circular of Lord Palmerston, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, announcing to all nations that England was pledged to the universal abolition of slavery. And now, when the slaveholders, in the madness of barbarism, broke away from the National Government and attempted to found a new empire with slavery as its declared cornerstone, anti-slavery England, without a day's delay, without even waiting the arrival of our Minister, who was known to be on his way, made haste to decree that this shameful and impossible pretension should enjoy equal rights with the National Government in her shippards, foundries and manufactories, and equal rights on the ocean. Such was the decree. Rebel slaveholders, occupied in a hideous attempt

1, 239.

The Fins of Firms.—In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Gouriet treats of the fins of fishes, and endeavours to determine their swimming qualities. Thus, he states that a sharpity pointed fin aids the fish to swim rapiply, especially if it be bent in a scythe-like shape. If the fin be deeply scalloped, the result is the same; and, conversely, fins that are rounded off generally denote slow swimmers. Again, rapidity is determined by the comparatively large size and number of these appendages; and in the case of fish, the contro of gravity of which lies nearer the head than the tail, the fins are inserted nearest this spot in order the better to support it.

Hypocaisy.—Thweatt, the little Senator

the better to support it.

Hypognay — Thweatt, the little Senator from Tallapousa, telegraphs from Washington as follows: "Washington, Sept. 30, 3 p m.— The Secretary of War sends orders to General Meade to distribute, at once, the troops of his command, with an especial sys to the protection of the loyal men of Alabama." The Government is pledged to a full, fair, and free hallot. The Secretary of War never did anything of the kind, and Thweatt is very impudent when he talks about the Government being pledged to anything that is free and fair, especially the ballot, — Montgomery Mail.

"Suall, we take a bus up Broadway ?" axid

"SHALL we take a 'bus up Broadway P' asid a young New Yorker, who was showing his country cousin about town. "Oh dear, no," said the alarmed girl, "I wouldn't do that in the street."